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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

OPENING OF THE NEW HOUSE OF REFUGE

Addresses of Gov. Seymour, Robert Kelly, Hugh Maxwell, &c.

It was an unpleasant day yesterday, and the rain came down heavily; the winds blew and everything was wet and drizzly; but there was warmth and pleasure within the walls of the new House of Refuge, which received its dedication, and what was lacking in out-door comfort was compensated by the exceeding good time which was had inside.

The House of Refuge is located on Randall's Island, opposite One Hundred and Seventeenth-street. It is reached by the usual ferry conveniences from this side of the East River. The Shepherd Knapp was chartered for the service of the company of yesterday, and those hundred ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the House and say "Good day" over it. The guests comprised Gov. SEYMOUR, ex-Mayor HARPER, HUGH MAXWELL, Gen. WETMORE, Rev. Drs. ADAMS, MATTHEWS, VERMILYE, KNOX and Mr. CUTLER; the Managers of the House, said worthy Aldermen and Councilmen; Messrs. RANDALL and MCKENZIE, City Superintendents, &c. The excursion commenced in the Chapel at 11½ A. M., and occupied a space of three hours. The Chapel is a splendid room—thirty feet high, wide, spacious and well-lighted. Over the entrance is a gallery, which is set apart for the use of the girls. The boys were ranged on the floor below, and the seats of the spectators surrounded them. All having been placed together, room and seem, the room was crowded, large as it was, and the ceremonies began with a fervent prayer by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Madison-square Church, and a song by the children, to the tune of "Little Dale," the chorus led by Mr. LUCIUS HARV.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

ROBERT KELLY, Esq., President of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, delivered the opening Address. We condense it slightly, preserving the leading points. Mr. KELLY spoke for nearly an hour. His history of the Institution, his comparisons of past years with this, and his generalizations, were heard with great attention:

When the Society was organized, in the year 1824, and the first House of Refuge was opened at the old Almshouse ground, near the present Madison-square, the community took a general and deep concern in the experiment. Among the intelligent and benevolent, the enterprise was the prominent topic of the day. The wise and good men, who devoted their sanctions to the cause, were sustained by general sympathy, and their appeals to the benevolence of their fellow-citizens met with a cordial and a ready response. The House of Refuge was founded upon a plan devised by themselves, and put into successful operation. It was the pioneer institution for the whole country. Its general plan, and nearly all its details, were adopted by the Philadelphia Institution, founded a few years after, and it has served for the model, in most particulars, to the various Houses of Refuge and Reform Schools that have been since established elsewhere.

For several years past, the Institution has received annually, on average of about four hundred children of both sexes. This process of absorption going on constantly, is rendering an important service to society. It is like the abstraction of so much poison. The number of prisons in the House has been reduced, in view of our removal, as low as possible, by binding out the children more rapidly than would have been done under other circumstances. The whole number admitted since the commencement is 6,000; the number now in the House, 661, namely, 531 boys and 70 girls, having 5,331 as the number who have passed from our hands, including those who have been surrendered to their friends, and not including the few deaths that have occurred. There is satisfactory evidence that a large proportion of these children have been preserved, and restored to society to become industrious and orderly men and women.

This Institution blends the characteristics of a private, a City, and a State institution. The management of public charities by associations of citizens, devoting themselves from benevolent and disinterested motives to the cause, is a strictly American invention, and has been found in practice a highly economical and advantageous system.

The House of Refuge was established originally by private benefactions, and is governed by a Board of thirty Managers, elected annually by the contributors, who by ballot choose two of the body for the Executive Board of twelve Delinquents. It was a favorite principle for the commission of the youthful vagrants and offenders of the City; but within ten years after it was opened, its advantages were extended to the same class of children from the entire State. Since the establishment of the Western House of Refuge at Rochester, it receives boys from half the counties, but still is the only Reform School in the State for girls. The City has derived and does derive from the House of Refuge all the advantages that could be required, it is more exclusively a City institution, and more entirely at less cost. The City and State may be said to contribute about equally to its support: eight thousand dollars per annum from the State Treasury, about ten thousand dollars from an annual assessment upon the Excise Fund of the City theatres, and circus licenses, and the Board of Education; and a similar amount of revenue is obtained from the proceeds of the labor of the boys.

For the means required to erect this building, the several Judgments of the Managers are due alike to the City and State authorities. From the former they received authority to dispose of the site on Twenty-third-street, from which we have just removed, which was then worth twenty times more money for the sum of $170,000. From the latter they have received appropriations, amounting in the aggregate to $150,000, and hope to acknowledge, at an early day, an additional appropriation sufficient to defray the cost of erecting the Female House.

The House of Refuge is a school of reformation for juvenile delinquents, and admits only such inmates as are regularly committed by Judges after trial, or by Police Magistrates upon examination. It pertains by law to the control of those intrusted to its care until they are of age, but it is upon the obvious principle, that an order of commitment of the parent or guardian the child has entered upon his initiation in a vicious course of life, and has become a pest or a burden to the community, such person has forfeited his natural claim to guardianship, and the State, to protect itself, stands in the place of a parent, and takes care of, educates and disciplines the child for the same period that the parent would discharge the same duty.

The House of Refuge is not designed to be a prison, as a punitive power, although children and youth are sometimes here by courts and magistrates. The little work which ornaments the windows of this building is indeed framed of strong wrought-iron bars, intended to guard against escape, but the purpose of keeping the inmates so securely is not to punish them for what they have done, but to prevent them, if possible, from the associations with which they have been connected to contaminate them still more, and by which they would certainly be ruined. They are regarded and treated in the Institution as children who have unhappily emerged from the path of rectitude, or who have suffered from neglect, or deficient moral training, or bad example.

Six to eight h. urs at labor, four hours at school, ten hours in destination, with drills, and meals between, form our boys but a small remainder of the day for moral improvement. No more time is left than is indispensable for their proper recreation. It is no recreation, however, without encouragement, and it is here wisely sanctioned and encouraged as another instance for good or evil. What proved to be vice and crime may exert, under a corrupting influence upon the boys conveyed, and the innocent, is perfectly obvious. Why respect to [illegible]

[illegible] press to stop where our duties begin. The world is full of this genteel goodness, this lazy philanthropy; I am therefore happy to thank the managers of this institution, on behalf of the people of the State of New-York, for the care with which they have inquired into the sources of public evils, and for their patient and laborious efforts to apply proper correctives. One of the greatest of English theologians and statesmen and the greatest of England's poets (MILTON) has said: "Impunity and remissness are the bane of a commonwealth; but here the great are free, to discern in what the law is to bid restraint and punishment, and on what things persuasion only is to work." The same problem still remains to vex the legislator, and to impede the execution of our laws. In the State of New-York these difficulties are very great. Its population, drawn from various quarters, make it an epitome of the old world, there being hardly any language that is not used in some of our domestic circles, or in the exercises of devotion on each returning Sabbath. This diversity of tongue and nationality causes peculiar difficulties to the enforcement of our laws. During the past two years I have been specially on not upon more than two thousand applications for pardon. It has been my daily and painful duty to listen to the lamentations of those who sought to turn away from themselves or their friends the consequences of their guilt. I cannot but feel the deepest interest for an institution which converts the very errors of youth into a blessing rather than a curse. While upon those who enter the walls of an ordinary prison the door of hope is closed, the portals of this institution open up to the offender a path to happiness and to virtue. The ordinary conviction of the State has been, that we owe an unmixed enigma upon the future fame of the offender, while all stains are wiped away; early delinquencies are obliterated, pardoning the offender in his future life a secret crime. Those who have occasion to engage in the legislation of our country, or to watch the execution of its laws, are daily taught how utterly inadequate are all statutes to restrain vice or to enforce virtue. In the discharge of my official duties, I have frequently felt the inadequacy of man's wisdom, and have been made grateful that there were higher and more reliable influences upon which we might safely rest our hopes for the amelioration of our social condition. The chief value of this institution consists in this—not that it constrains, but that it educates—not that it strikes the vindictive blow, but nurtures and cultivates the better sentiment and feelings of the heart. Its influence upon those confided to its care, with the ordinary prisons of our land and their wretched inmates, will teach us to feel the beauty and the truth of the sentiment of the philosopher, when he said that the unwritten laws of religious nurture, of moral culture, and of virtuous education, will ever be found a sure dependence, and will constitute the very bonds and ligamentes of the State, when the enactments of the legislator shall be found vain and ineffectual. Let us, then, be grateful that we have better assurances for the preservation of virtue, and for the promotion of the good of society, than are afforded by the wisdom of government or the efficacy of the statute. I therefore again thank the managers of this institution that they propose to elevate these children, whom we see before us—not by vindictive punishments, or church restraints, but by just views of their own best interests, and the principles of that religion which aims to improve the heart and elevate the sentiments, rather than restrain the action or coerce the will.

Rev. T. L. CUTLER, of Market-street Church, talked to the boys for ten minutes. He told them to look up, not back; to be honest; tell no lies, and read their Bibles; and caused sundry little urchins to be given to weeping and laughing. They will never forget what "Mr. CUTLER" said to them.

And then there was a closing hymn, and the guests went down stairs to take a lunch, without liquors of greater strength than Adam's ale and coffee.

We wandered about the building till the rooms seemed interminable; saw the girls eat, (there are fifty of them,) and heard the boys play; peeped into the Hospital ward, and saw two small specimens enjoying Boston rockers; went out; got into the cells, and when fairly inside were informed that the locks were spring-locks, and speedily came out again; went down below, and chatted till the boat came around; and so came home—not but happy. Reader, if you would see something to do your heart good, go look at this noble charity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Story of a Change in the Cabinet Unfounded—A Remark or Two About Mr. Buchanan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 24.

Since my return from the West, I have taken some pains to ascertain whether or no there is the slightest foundation for the recently revived rumors of a contemplated change in the Cabinet of President PIERCE. I fully supposed the stories to that effect to be merely the baseless speculations of parties who could think of no plan more creditable to themselves, by means of which to get up an excitement; and that supposition is fully confirmed by the result of my inquiries.

I am entirely satisfied that no Cabinet change is or has recently been contemplated by the President. I believe all the efforts made by outsiders to force him to make such change have only resulted in strengthening his determination not to do so. It is his earnest desire, and full expectation, to carry his administration through with the Cabinet of his earliest selection, unless death shall order otherwise. Such, too, is the wish, I am satisfied, of each of the members of the Cabinet. It was out of regard to this policy that the President urged Mr. DOBBIN, and that gentleman decided to remain in charge of the Navy Department, instead of becoming a candidate for the United States Senate, from North Carolina. JEFFERSON DAVIS also decided not to run for the Senate, a year ago, for the same reason.

Depend upon it that all the revived stories of Cabinet jealousies, intrigues and quarrels are pure fabrications. They certainly are, if the parties most interested are to be believed; and the reading public have the choice of believing either the gentlemen of the Cabinet themselves, or the *Herald*, which has so often palmed these baseless fabrications upon them. It certainly cannot be difficult to decide whose statements to credit under such circumstances.

Mr. BUCHANAN—as I informed your readers a month ago—maintains the determination he announced when appointed, of returning at the end of two years' service. At first he was expected to return next June; but it is not improbable, now, that he will return in April or May,—not, however, to go into the Cabinet. The *Herald*'s story is absurd in several particulars,—in none more so than in attributing Mr. BUCHANAN's contemplated return from London to his condemnation of the policy of the Administration in settling the Fishery dispute in a treaty by itself. Mr. BUCHANAN certainly complains that the settlement of the Fishery question makes it difficult to successfully negotiate other issues. But that will not make him a Cabinet officer. Is it to be supposed that the President would take into his Cabinet, forthwith, the Foreign Minister who comes home in a pet, condemning the policy of that President's Administration? Nobody will believe it who thinks of the subject a single moment. Let me assure gentlemen whose hopes, fears, speculations or honest business transactions are to be affected by the permanence or early disruption of the Cabinet, that they will be perfectly safe in shaping their action upon the expectation that it will continue unbroken. At all events, no present cause of such disruption exists.

The Accident to the Spanish Minister—Marine Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 24.

DON PIZARRO, the Spanish Minister, still remains in a dangerous condition, from the effects of the injuries he received by being violently thrown from his carriage yesterday. The President called upon him in person to-day.

The schooner *Upshur*, from New-York, put into Norfolk to-day, with the loss of her spars, sails and rigging.

Collision Between the Steamship Canada and the Steamer Ocean.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OCEAN.

LOSS OF SEVERAL LIVES.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 24—7 o'clock.

The steamship *Canada* has not arrived up yet; although she was signaled as being about fifteen miles below at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Shortly before 6 o'clock this evening, the sky was illuminated by an extensive fire in the outer harbor, and various causes were assigned as to what it proceeded from.

It is now reported by telegraph from Nantasket that the boilers of one of the eastern steamers have exploded, that the steamer took fire and was burnt to the water's edge in consequence, and that the passengers and crew were being saved by the vessels and the boats in the vicinity. No further particulars have yet transpired.

Three boats left for Eastern ports at 5 P. M., loaded with passengers, namely: The *Forest City*, the *Ocean*, and the *Boston*.

It is thought probable that the steamship *Canada* has stopped to render assistance.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Shortly before 6 o'clock this evening, the steamship *Canada* came in collision with the steamer *Ocean*, hence for Hallowell, (Me.,) striking her amidships. The *Ocean* took fire and soon after her boiler exploded. Several lives are lost. The *Canada* still remains below.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BOSTON—10½ P. M.

The steamship *Canada* is now anchored off Rainsford Island, and the steamer *Neptune* has been sent down to her to bring on her mails, and will probably reach here with them at 12 o'clock to-night.

The collision between the *Canada* and the *Ocean* occurred shortly after 5 o'clock, near the lower light-house. The weather was not very thick at the time, and the cause of the disaster remains unexplained.

The steamers *Forest City* for Portland, and the *Boston* for Bangor, took off the passengers of the *Ocean*, about 90 in number.

The collision upset the stoves on board the *Ocean*, in consequence of which she took fire, and soon afterwards followed the explosion of one of her boilers.

A man, a woman, and a child three years old, were picked up after being drowned—names unknown. HIRAM L. WING, one of the messengers of Carpenter's Express, is badly scalded. CHAS. POPE, a colored man, had his thigh broken, and his wife is badly injured. These are all the serious casualties that have yet transpired, but it is feared many more have lost their lives by drowning. The flight of the passengers was excessive.

The *Forest City* returned here with the dead and injured, and the *Boston*, with the balance of the passengers, proceeded on her way to the East.

The *Ocean* was a large and good boat, and was commanded by Captain DONOVAN. She was heavily freighted, and is a total loss.

The "Know-Nothing" Convention—The Ohio River, &c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 24.

It is understood the "Know-Nothing" Convention, which has been in secret session here for the last two weeks, will adjourn to-morrow. The attendance has been very large, and each State in the Union has been fully represented. Among the representatives were Messrs. JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, ULLMANN, of New-York, BROWNE, of Pennsylvania, LUMSDEN, of New-Orleans, and Mayor CONRAD, of Philadelphia. The utmost harmony is said to have prevailed amongst them.

Important changes have been made in their Constitution, a new ritual adopted, and all their passwords, signs, &c., have undergone a complete alteration.

The question with reference to Presidential candidates was not brought up.

There have been very heavy rains here lately. The Ohio River is rising, and there will be ample stage-water in a few days. Active preparations are being made for shipping.

The Assignments of the Farmers' Joint Stock Bank.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 24.

JAMES WADSWORTH, one of the Trustees appointed to settle up the affairs of the Farmers' Joint Stock Bank, publishes a card in the evening papers of this city, stating that the parties interested in the Bank have neglected to make the promised assignments for the benefit of its creditors, and he therefore disclaims all further connection with the matter.

Fall of an Arch over a Railroad Track—Three Persons Injured, &c., &c.

TROY, Friday, Nov. 24.

A portion of the arch over the Union Railroad track in Ferry-street in this city, fell this morning, injuring three of the workmen below, one of them it is supposed fatally.

The young man who was so dreadfully injured at TAYLOR's chair factory in West Troy, died to-day.

The Beale Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 24.

In the case of BEALE, the dentist, of Philadelphia, who was convicted of taking improper liberties with Miss MUNDE, the Court this morning refused to grant a new trial. His sentence will be announced to-morrow.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 24.

Money is unchanged and Stocks are heavy. Reading sold at 32½; Morris Canal, 10. Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49½ Pennsylvania Fives, 79.

The Steamship Asserion at Halifax, Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 24.

The Cunard steamship *Asserion*, Capt. LANG, arrived here from Boston at 5 o'clock this morning, having been detained by fogs off the coast. She sailed again at 2½ o'clock, for Liverpool.

Penal Railroad Accident.

ZANESVILLE, Friday, Nov. 24.

A daughter of Mr. ANDREWS, of the firm of ANDREWS & LANGDON, of this place, was run over on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad last evening and killed instantly.

Meeting of a United States Senator.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Nov. 24.

DAVID S. REID has been elected a United States Senator from this State for four years, by a majority of eleven.

A Murderer Convicted.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 24.

The jury in the PHELPS murder case returned a verdict of guilty, this morning, after being out only one hour.

The Roman Catholic Excitement in Hartford. Another Letter from Vicar-General Hughes.

From the Hartford Times, Nov. 22.

In commenting upon the letter of Rev. JAMES HUGHES, on Tuesday, we made two errors, for which he calls us to an account, viz: We interpreted the initials which he attached to his name as meaning Vice-Gerent," when they signified *Vicar-General*. We make due acknowledgments and the proper correction, premising Mr. HUGHES that we will not make a like blunder in future. And we called him the nephew of Archbishop HUGHES, when we should have really named him as the nephew of his uncle, Bishop O'REILLY. Now let us read his second letter. Here it is:

To the Editor of the Hartford Evening Times:

DEAR SIR: Passing over as unworthy of notice your would-be criticisms of my letter, of yesterday's publication, allow me to ask you if the misstatement of one thing for another, different in their consequences, may be considered a sufficient vindication of your position, as the exponent of truth in this community.

Yesterday, I asked you "what you called a triumph?" was it the opening of the church and other performances with my permission, and you answer me: "In defiance of the Bishop's orders, the grave was opened. This, Mr. HUGHES, was a triumph;" and, in Saturday's publication you said, "Access had been had to the bodies, under the authority, &c., &c., that many was said there; he (the Christ, he Colonel of the Bishop and his orders;" "a glorious triumph of the people and of right."

Now, Sir, do you perceive any consistency in your argumentation, or any connection between shores and holy water, &c., in the one, and graves in the other? Your references are mysterious, and your explanations unmeaning.

In the second paragraph you interrogate in various shapes both Gen. SCOTT and the people of their rights, rights, and then ecclesiastical rights, great cause of exacerbating the high prerogative of Divine appointment in a Bishop over the laity, as St. Paul says, apostolic of the Church: "And he gave some apostles and some prophets, and others some evangelists, and others some pastors and doctors."

In passing along you say, "Where there is outrage there is indignation, as on Saturday." But let me tell you there was no outrage. If a man acts contrary to the Constitution is not the part of a good Government to arrest his evil progress by a solemn edict or reproval, as in the case of civil government? So it is when the laws of God and regulations of his church are maintained, and his children in error; it is then the part of his vicegerents to step in between, and allay the destructive elements of disobedience.

Your interrogatories of "who did this and who did that?" must be answered by what you may call a mere tangible public: Who elected the President? the people. Is the President the people? His is the voice of the people in a right cause, but not in a wrong one. When rackets arise to disturb the public tranquility, as in the case of your own Government very lately, is the Government obliged to submit? Common sense will answer no. In every well organized Government there is a head and members—so that the government of the Catholic Church is no novelty in the world, as to the lectured men of the *Times*.

Finally, Mr. Editor, you will excuse me from chimerically reasoning my former assertions against you. I feel for your want of discretion in misinterpreting titles, as in construing them according to your own caprice. I am not "Vicegerent," my title is "Vicar General," if you please, and entirely unconnected with that worthy Archbishop of New-York.

Having I have said enough in behalf of the cause, I hereby terminate myself from further correspondence with your paper. Yours, &c.,

JAMES HUGHES, V. G.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1854.

The following is a portion of the comments of the Times:

"Mr. HUGHES desires to know whether we perceive any consistency in our "argumentation," when we remarked on Saturday that Mass was said in the church 'in defiance of the Bishop and his orders,' and, in reply to his question on Tuesday, assured him that the people triumphed nobly in burying their old pastor in front of the church, where he desired to be interred. He will recollect, though he seems to ignore it, that we said on Saturday, as well as on Tuesday, that the Bishop sent a dispatch directing that the remains should not be buried in front of the church. If the refusal to open the church, until clear compelled it, for the funeral ceremonies and High Mass, did not also come from the Bishop, but from his obedient priest, it is a matter of no consequence. The connection sometimes between the obedient and the obeyed is so close that it is difficult to separate the precise acts of the two. But all this is mere evasion on the part of Mr. HUGHES. The point that we made was this: That the General rites of the Church were denied to Father BRADY's remains, until fear of popular indignation caused an open church, and that his desire to be buried in front of the church was rejected by the Bishop, but carried into full effect by the people who loved their old pastor, and were determined that his dead body should receive respectful treatment; and that this was a great moral triumph of the people over the worst of tyranny. Here we hold Vicar-General HUGHES, and shall not let him slide off upon the frivolous claim that the Bishop's orders did not reach the sacred vestments and the candles, or even the chanting of high mass. The glaring fact that the people triumphed upon that occasion over an arbitrary Bishop and an "obedient priest," stands before this community so boldly that it cannot be evaded or modified by small quibbles. * *

Now as the Vicar General takes a sort of parting leave of us and closes his correspondence with his present letter, it will not be improper for us to wind up this singular controversy by referring back to first causes, and touching lightly upon contesting motives.

Father BRADY was a good man, and very industrious. For eighteen long years he labored as few servants of the Church ever labor. He had little or no assistance from Bishop O'REILLEY or Vicar-General HUGHES, or any others like them. He was the confidence of the people of Hartford, of all denominations, and secured help from them. They assisted him because they respected him as a pastor whose aim was to do good among the members of his parish. The labors of a life were crowned with success. He was getting advanced in years, but his church was prosperous. Then the Bishop came here, and the people—many of them—came to partake of the fruits of Father BRADY's labors, not of their own. His faithful old manners in their way, and they were evidently determined to root him out. How could they do it? The Bishop's will was law—the voice of the people could not be heard. So the Bishop placed a sentry in the church to forbid Father BRADY certain privileges to which he was entitled, as pastor. *He knew that this would breed a difficulty.* It did.

Father BRADY came to procure some holy water for the consolation of a dying man. He was refused an entrance, when he pushed the man back, claiming the right to go into his own church—and he was right. The Bishop was appealed to—just what he wanted—and he suspended Father BRADY, the priest of the parish! For what? Why, for resisting a man who was sent by the Bishop to stop Father BRADY from entering his own church! Here was the pretext. Shame upon it all! Had Father BRADY committed a crime, or was he on an errand of mercy in the faithful discharge of his trust as a minister of the parish? Had he been guilty of a deed that should have caused the cruel treatment that followed? Let his old friends answer.

The Bishop gave him liberty to take some other parish. Mark that! He was still fit to be a priest, but he must not remain in Hartford. Mark that too! If fit to be a priest still, why not fit to remain here, where he had ever been so useful, and where he was so well beloved? Answer that, ye Bishops and Vicar Generals. We can answer it. He was too much respected here. He over-shadowed less worthy men, and he had liberty to be off! to go among a strange people in his old age, to build another Church for another nephew of the Bishop, or some one quite as greedy. This was the old pastor's doom. He felt the injustice keenly. The arrow entered his heart, and his soul, unable to bear the shock, departed hence to rest in everlasting peace with its Maker; and the nephew of Bishop O'REILLEY is dropped in here in spite of the people, to take the desirable place that Father BRADY labored long and faithfully to prepare. The trap was set and sprung upon the victim.

We mean no disrespect to any one, but a sense of right impels us to speak plainly.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE SIBERIANS.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Disasters to the Allies—Withdrawal of the Fleet.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN DISPATCHES.

THE SOULE AFFAIR.

Another Letter from Dr. Kane Concerning Sir John Franklin.

By the U. S. Mail steamship *Hermann*, Capt. HIGGINS, we have London journals and correspondence to the 6th inst., inclusive.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 5th, and the *Union* at Southampton on the 6th.

The news is anticipated by the *Canadian* at Portland, and the *Canada* at Halifax.

The following extracts will be found interesting:

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

French Official Dispatches.

HEAD-QUARTERS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 18.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL: Yesterday the artillery we opened our fire in concert with the English army. Matters were going on well, when the explosion of a battery powder magazine, situated precisely of considerable size, somewhat disturbed our attack. This explosion produced the greatest effect from the number of the battalion in proximity to the spot where it occurred. The enemy took advantage of this incident to intermove his fire, and the general in command of the artillery agreed with me that we were under the necessity of suspending our fire in order to make our repairs, as well as to complete the system of attack towards our right by the construction of new batteries to approach those of the English army.

This delay is certainly much to be regretted, since we are compelled to submit to it, and I am making every arrangement necessary for shortening it as much as possible.

Sebastopol has sustained the fire far better than was expected; the enclosed space, throughout its enormous development in a straight line, carrying all it can hold of heavy ordnance, contributes to double the prolonging the contest. On the 17th the troops took possession of the plateau that forms the point of attack, called the bastion of the Mat; they now occupy it. This evening we shall commence there the mask of a 12-gun battery, and if possible that of a mortar battery, on the extreme right above the ravine.

All our means of attack are concentrated on the bastion, and we shall, I trust, dismantle it rapidly with the assistance of the English batteries that are battering in left front.

Yesterday, about 10 in the morning, the allied fleets attacked the outer batteries of the place, but I have not yet received information that will enable me to give you an account of the results of this attack.

The English batteries are in the best possible state; they have received nine new mortars, which will, it is supposed, produce great effect. Yesterday there was an immense explosion in the battery surrounding the tower situated to the left of the place. It must have injured the enemy a great deal. Since then this battery has not been little, and this morning there were only two or three pieces able to fire.

I have no precise news of the Russian army. Nothing tends to show that it has changed the position it held, and in which is expected by reinforcements. I have received almost the whole of the reinforcements I expected in infantry from Gallipoli and Varna. General LEVAILLANT has just arrived with his staff, which raises to five divisions the effective force in infantry of the army that I have here under my orders.

The sanitary state is highly satisfactory, the spirits of the troops excellent, and we are full of confidence. CANROBERT.

The Government has received from Vice-Admiral HAMELIN the following dispatch:

VILLE DE PARIS, OFF KAMIESH, Oct. 19, 1854.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTER: In my letter of October 13, I announced to your Excellency that I was going, with all my staff, on board the Algerine frigate, in order to come to anchor as near as possible to the fresh quarters of the French Army of plan, in connection with the General-in-Chief, and land attack on Sebastopol by our land and naval forces. On the 14th I had accordingly my conference with the General, CANROBERT, whose views were in conformity with mine. On the 15th, Vice-Admirals of the allied squadrons met on board the *Mogador*, and the arrangements for a general attack were made by common accord, which were submitted to the Generals of the land army, and were most readily accepted by them.

This general attack was fixed for the 17th, the day on which the siege batteries were to open their fire.

As far as the squadrons are concerned, [illegible] he effected in the manner following:

The French squadron engaged to [illegible] southern breakwater, to take up its position [illegible] seven cables' length from the 300 guns of the Quarantine battery, with the two batteries of Point Alexander and with the artillery battery.

The English squadron had to attack [illegible] shore of the northern breakwater, nearly at the same distance, the 120 guns of the Constantine battery, that of the Telegraph, and the Martinitzkoi on the left of the North.

If, then, your Excellency supposes a line drawn along the entrance of Sebastopol, from the N. to the West, this line will intersect the attacking positions that developed on each squadron.

The Turkish admiral, with two ships, the only ones he had for the moment within reach, [illegible] anchor north of the two French lines; [illegible] in an intermediate position between the French line and the French shore.

On the morning of the 17th the attack by the allied batteries commenced; but it was a calm, and it was necessary to tow the ships by steam. It was before the line of twenty-six ships [illegible] the allied squadrons could be extended before [illegible] got. But notwithstanding this difficulty, and the disjointed condition of the French squadron, some of the ships being anchored at Kamiesch and others before the Katcha, I have the satisfaction of [illegible] to your excellency that the fire of the first line advanced about 1200 yards, under the fire of the Sebastopol batteries, which they [illegible] the first by more than half an hour without replying to it. A few moments after they [illegible] and vigorously with their broadsides, but did little [illegible] tion on account of their small numbers, [illegible] quently, the other French and English vessels arrived in succession, and the attack became general.

About 2½ the fire of the Russian batteries slackened; it was silenced at the Quarantine Battery. This was the object the French squadron had principally in view; but our fire was particularly sustained without interruption until night.

At the moment I am writing to your Excellency I am still ignorant of the successive effects of the siege batteries, whose fire began before noon, and which commanded the Russian fortifications on the land side.

If the Russians had not blocked up the entrance to Sebastopol, by sinking their five old sailing line frigates, I have no doubt that the whole of the squadrons, after a trial of the fire of the [illegible] batteries, would have entered the passes successfully, have anchored the bottom of the harbor, and put itself in communication with the army. They would also have prevented [illegible] lost many more than we have, after all regard to the extreme measures adopted by the enemy, of [illegible] effecting a part of his ships, obliged on the [illegible] selves to fighting for five hours against the [illegible] teries of Sebastopol, with the view of [illegible] in silencing them for a greater or less [illegible] enjoying a great many of the guns in the [illegible] and in thus leading back a numerical and [illegible] instance to our army.

To-day, the 19th, I have only time to [illegible] Excellency to hasten a general attack [illegible] which in my opinion renders high [illegible] the French army. I join to this [illegible] of the men killed and wounded [illegible] report of all the losses of the [illegible] of the commencement of the [illegible] more or less severe part of the [illegible] At the commencement of the [illegible] of each man was not known. But [illegible] I had signaled to the squadron, [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All matter proposing to state facts, must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

No letter or communication to secure attention upon this page must be post paid for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The United States and the Eastern War.

English writers, on both sides of the Atlantic, claim the cordial sympathy of the American public for France and England in their war with Russia. The assertion is made with peremptory emphasis, and marked impatience is shown at the least symptom of hesitation on our part in conceding its justice to the fullest extent. We are called upon to praise VICTORIA, to glorify NAPOLEON, to vilify the CZAR,—to burst forth into shouts of exultation over every victory of the Allied troops, to deny stoutly every one of their disasters, to magnify the alliance of the two leading powers of Western Europe, to remain deaf and insensible to the open proclamations made in the British Parliament that this alliance will in due time be used *in the West*, as well as in the East,—to forget, in short, our own interests, and identify ourselves thoroughly and entirely with France and England, in the war they are waging with the Russian Czar. So large a claim, so imperatively urged, naturally begets inquiry into the ground on which it rests. We have a right to test its justice and to scrutinize the principles on which it is preferred.

The Western Powers, it is alleged, are fighting Russia in vindication of Constitutional Liberty and of national independence. They are seeking to protect Turkey against the ambition of the Czar,—to preserve to the Ottoman Porte the integrity of her dominions and the independence of her rule,—and to protect freedom in Europe and throughout the world against the aggressive hostility of Russian despotism. They are fighting the battles, therefore, of Freedom and Humanity. They are the champions of the right of nations to govern themselves. The war they wage is a war of Constitutionalism against Despotism;—of Right against Might;—of national Autocracy against foreign Encroachment. And they claim in it the sympathy and the aid of all nations who love freedom, and respect the rights of humanity throughout the world.

The Government of Russia is undoubtedly despotic. The Czar is an Autocrat, and his sway is absolute. He does not extend the blessings of constitutional freedom over the realms he rules. It is quite likely, too, he is ambitious. Like every other great power on the face of the earth, he has sought to extend his limits, develop his strength, and augment his authority among the nations. But is all this now for the first time discovered? Have France and England just waked up to the fact that Russia is not a free country—that she does not labor to enfranchise the nations of Europe and give them the blessings of free Government? Is Russia more absolute or more ambitious now than when she dismembered Poland? Was she any less the friend of national right when she hurled her legions upon the brave Hungarians, and trod their independence and their national existence into the mire of Austrian absolutism? Russia for fifty years has been just as absolute, just as despotic, just as ambitious, as she is to-day. Yet never until to-day have France and England felt called upon to throw themselves in her path, to resist her progress, or to cripple her power. On the contrary, England joined her armies to those of Russia when the despots of Europe made common cause against Liberty in France, and waged the bloodiest war the world has ever seen, to crush the Republic which the French people had decreed,—to reestablish the monarchy they had abolished, and to seat a Bourbon King upon the reërected throne. England—the friend of Humanity—looked on with indifference when Russia invaded Poland, destroyed her Constitution, annihilated her Government, murdered or exiled her sons, dismembered her territory, and divided the spoil among her crowned confederates. England—the champion of National Independence—raised no word of remonstrance when Russia lent Austria the might of her armed hosts, to repress the noblest and the bravest contest of modern times, and to crush a mighty Christian nation under the hoof of brutish power. And France,—England's ally in this great crusade for human rights,—sent her legions into Italy, to stifle the struggle of her people for independence, and to drive them by the bayonet again under the most hateful and detested of European despotisms. Whenever, in any part of Europe, Popular Freedom has attempted to raise its head, it has found its most relentless and fatal foe in those two Powers that now claim to be the champions of Liberty, in its contest with the great despot of Eastern Europe. The scattered martyrs of Freedom,—the noblest and the brightest names on the roll of modern history,—even now wander homeless and friendless among the inhospitable nations, because England and France left them to struggle alone against the heavy brutality of unchecked power, or gave added weight to the blows that crushed them. Nay—what is France herself at this moment but one vast *abattoir* of Liberty,—where the sons of Freedom have been butchered in cold blood or shipped by thousands to the pestilential marshes of Cayenne,—whose Freedom of speech and of the pressles gagged and bound,—where the Legislature is but the tool of a usurping despot,—from whose Government every vestige of Constitutional Liberty has been rooted out, and whose exiled sons, driven from their own country, are now living in poverty and loneliness upon the soil of that land, now leagued with her in close alliance, for the championship and defence of Constitutional Liberty throughout the world!

How can any man fail to detect the mockery of common sense that is involved in this preposterous claim? The sympathies of this Republic will go with the *People* of Europe, in every struggle they may make for deliverance from oppression. England would have had the cordial and earnest support of the United States, if she had interposed her power for the defence of Hungary against Russian invasion, for the protection of Italy against French intervention,—or for the vindication of popular rights, popular enlightenment, freedom of conscience and Constitutional liberty, wherever they have struggled against the embattled hosts of absolute power. And even now if France and England would prove the sincerity of their claim to be recognized as the friends of freedom by espousing the *cause* of freedom, in the despotic States of the Continent,—if they would seek an alliance with *the People* of Poland, and Hungary, and Germany, and Italy, and fight *their* battles while resisting their despotic oppressor, they would receive the sympathy which they complain is now withheld. But how can the American Republic sympathize with a cause which courts the alliance of Austria, and promises support to one despot while resisting another?

The Eastern war is, upon both sides, a *war of ambition and of conquest*. France and England are fighting Russia,—not to promote Freedom nor to protect Turkey,—not because Russia is despotic, barbarous and grasping, nor because Turkey is weak and menaced in her rights; but simply to *maintain their own supremacy* in the affairs of Europe. Their motive is just as clearly and just as truly one of selfish ambition, as is that of Russia. They seek their own aggrandizement, as truly as she seeks hers. They care as little for Liberty as involved in the struggle, as she does. For once,—upon one single point and in one single direction,—the *interests* of France and of England happen to be identical. An augmentation of the power of Russia involves a loss of theirs. Their influence falls as that of Russia rises. Hence they have united in this present war. Of course they seek allies wherever they can find them. LOUIS NAPOLEON seeks support at home from appeals to the national pride and military glory of the French people. The English Government challenges the admiration and applause of the English people for the valor of the British troops, and by vaunting the power and supremacy of the British flag. And both claim *our* support as the friends, and that of Austria as the foes, of Popular Freedom. All these are but pretexts on the strength of which they hope for aid. They are shallow and groundless,—and can deceive none but those whose interests lie in the same direction.

While, therefore, there is no ground for sympathy with Russia in this war, there is just as little for sympathy with the Western Powers. The United States have no direct interest in the issue of the struggle. Neither side contends for principles which we cherish, or for objects of importance to us. The Western alliance is, indeed, more threatening to us than to Russia,—because it is nearer our shores, infinitely more formidable as our foe, and because it has been officially proclaimed to embrace us within its scope. If it shall succeed in establishing its full supremacy over Europe, we have ample warning that its next endeavor will be to establish a similar supremacy over this Western Continent. We shall deplore the day when any such attempt shall be made,—under whatever pretext or on whatever plea;—for it will most certainly be *resisted*, at every hazard and to the last extremity.

General Miller—The Sandwich Islands—Our Peril.

There is a jolly old fellow at Honolulu who aspires to a world-wide notoriety, and he has got it. General WILLIAM MILLER is the man, and the occasion that he seizes to give his name to the trade-winds and the whirlwinds and all the winds that can hear it to civilized people's ears, is the moment that the Hawaiians are discussing the policy of negotiating a treaty of annexation to the United States.

The King and the Chiefs and the Privy Council of the Sandwich Islands gave audience on the 16th of September to the General, that he might ease his mind. He made a speech of an hour and a quarter, in which he protested against any further action on their part in this matter "*until such time as he could receive instructions from his Government.*" Hold on, Mr. MARCY—wait a while, Mr. PIERCE—contain yourself, Young America, until General MILLER hears from home.

The General told the king, chiefs and privy councillors that the project of annexation could not be sanctioned by their Constitution or treaty stipulations. We are not "up" in Hawaiian constitutional law, nor are we disposed to believe that the General is specially so, unless this department of his education has been far better attended to than his acquaintance with American habits and customs. For he gives his reasons, and in so doing writes himself down an ignoramus. He says that in the United States *all persons of dark color are liable to be sold into slavery*; that natives from their color could not enjoy citizenship in the United States, and that no treaty provision to that effect would be recognized by the American people. That there is no distinction in rank in the United States—no titles of nobility—and that the king and chiefs would lose their rank and position, and be despised *on account of their color*. That the institutions of the United States were demoralizing and corrupting, and destroyed the amenities of social life. That there was no real security to person and property there.

He referred to California as an example of the ill effects of annexation. The natives were comfortable and happy. But they were annexed, and what was the result? California at once became the resort even for cut-throats, thieves, filibusters and lawless men, and the poor Mexicans were robbed of their lands, had their lands taken from them, and in many instances for simply protecting their property, were wantonly and cruelly murdered. The treaty obligations to protect them were disregarded, and the honored power of the United States was trampled under foot, society was unhinged, property cast adrift, and the bowie knife and pistol became the law of the land. The few poor Californians that remain as monuments, not of the wisdom of their laws, or the power to enforce them, but as living witnesses of the violation of the plighted faith of a treaty obligation. *The country has not improved since its annexation—the printing press and school house have failed in their mission—California has outlaws that she can not enforce*, and disorder, wild riot and crime still pervade the community; men are hung in open day without the forms of law, and there is no security for person or property within her borders. Every paper that reaches us from there teems with murder, squatter riots, and lawless acts."

All which the General thinks are good reasons why they should not entertain thoughts of annexation, but *should* think of the feasibility of becoming British Colonists, though he denies that he has any instructions on that last point.

The General feels that while he has His Majesty by the button, it is best to tell all his grievances. So he pours out an afflicted heart's melancholy story of the shabby treatment afforded him by the Minister of Foreign Relations, Mr. WYLLIE. He calls His Excellency's reply to one of his protests, "a long rigmarole." He charges him with lack of frankness and candor, and says he has a *fiasco* for *publishing* affairs of State.

The *Polynesian* tells us what was the King's reply. It was modest, and may have meant more than appears on its face. He said:

"I have heard what you have said to me, in the name of your Government. I am not sure that I have clearly understood it all. But, I shall consider it so far as I may be able to recollect it. I would prefer that, on all matters which relate to my Sovereignty, in which my chiefs and people have a deep interest, communications should be made in writings, so as to prevent misunderstandings and mistakes either by me or them."

Now, the Joint Declaration of 1843, to which the General refers as "treaty stipulations," if we understand it, was made by the naval forces of France and Great Britain after both had indulged in hostile demonstrations in the vicinity; the United States was not party to them, nor indeed was KAMEHAMEHA III. We do not know that the United States would consent to annex these colored people of the Pacific; we do not know that they would consent to be annexed to a people who might give them the "nigger-pew" if they came to our churches. But we are quite sure that such misrepresentations as this frog of a Corzsul, who tries to puff himself up to the capaciousness of a veritable John Bull, pours into the ears of the Privy Council, will not be permitted to weigh much against the project. It is quite possible that Great Britain may have dictated this consular insolence; the report that two of her national vessels were expected daily to arrive at Honolulu gives color to the suspicion. There is no doubt that the English lion is in very ugly mood, and might easily be made to roar. But we trust he will be prudent in his great wrath, as it certainly behoves us to be in our feebleness. The lion's roar is not sure death after all, though. Petropoloski is our comfort.

The Portuguese Consul.

We have more than once called attention to the recent trial of Capt. SMITH for being engaged in the Slave-trade, and to the suspicions which that trial created that the Portuguese Consul at this port might be in some way connected with that traffic. We called upon the District Attorney to lay the facts of this case before the Secretary of State, for such action in the premises as he might deem it proper to take.

We learn from reliable authority that the District Attorney has already done so; that immediately on the close of the trial he reported to Mr. MARCY the evidence elicited, in which the name of the Portuguese Consul was introduced, and that the Secretary immediately laid the matter before the Minister Plenipotentiary from Portugal to this Government. That gentleman, we have reason to believe, has already instituted a rigid inquiry into the circumstances of the affair, with the determination which he sufficiently evinced during his residence in Brazil, not to permit any representative or agent of the Portuguese Government to be in the least degree implicated in this traffic. What the result of that inquiry was, or what action the Secretary of State may take upon it, of course we are not aware.

While we are glad to find that the position of the Portuguese Consul in this matter received the prompt attention of the proper authorities, justice to him requires us to add that there was no testimony which could do more than create against him a *suspicion* of complicity in the affair. The only evidence on this point was that of WILLS, the mate of the slaver, who swore that SMITH, her Captain, *told him* that the Consul's Secretary accompanied him to Boston, and paid for the vessel. On the other hand, BRADSHAW testified that SMITH himself, in his presence, paid for the vessel; and the Consul testified that he never had a Secretary. This evidence would have been deemed conclusive, but for the fact that the Consul *refused to answer* questions as to the nature of his business with Captain SMITH,—and the intimation of the District Attorney, that this was done to avoid criminating himself. This intimation, however, was promptly corrected by the Judge. It should be remembered, moreover, that the Consul was not bound to attend as a witness, and that his voluntary appearance there was *prima facie* evidence that he was not in any way connected with the transaction for which Capt. SMITH was on trial.

We direct attention to these points now, because we learn that our article of yesterday has been understood to convey the impression that the Portuguese Consul was proved to have been connected with this affair. On the contrary, we only urged that the circumstances created a *suspicion* against him which demanded official attention. As that attention has been given, and as the matter is now in the hands of the Government for its investigation and action, our object has been fully accomplished.

The House of Refuge.

The new building intended for the future occupancy of the House of Refuge, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. It is situated on Randall's Island; has been erected at an expense of $300,000, and is an ornament to the City. The attention of our citizens should be more carefully bestowed upon this and kindred charities. The Islands are covered with them. They are not known so generally as they deserve to be; and although the support given them is liberal, public sympathy is not awakened to the degree in which it would be if they were oftener visited. We are glad to note the presence of the Governor of the State on an occasion like that of yesterday. The House of Refuge is chiefly important as a reformatory institution, and, as such, merits peculiar encouragement. The prevention of crime is infinitely better than its punishment after it is committed.

Arctic Explorations.

The whole body of the press agrees in expressing the hope that with the return of Dr. KANE, the only remaining explorer in the Arctic seas, explorations in those icy regions will be given over. Not that curiosity is sated or that Science has no further questions to put. But the price of the knowledge of these intra-Arctic fields that can be added to our present stock, is greater than we can afford to pay for it, and further sacrifice can be little less than a wanton waste.

The news of COLLINSON's arrival, with his ship *Enterprise*, at Port Clarence, on Behring's Straits, had reached Europe before the sailing of the *Hermann*. The gratulation is great on the announcement;—the *Times* remarks that "their country will know how to place a proper value upon the exertions and achievements of both these gallant officers, (McCLURE and COLLINSON, who both have discovered the long-sought Northwestern Passage,) "without seeking to raise or depress one at the cost of the other.

Collision Between the Steamship Canada and Steamer Ocean.

The telegraph, instead of informing us of the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Boston, last evening, as was expected, tells of another collision, in which she acted a part, and by which several lives were lost. The particulars of the disaster are not very fully given, but the report, notwithstanding its brevity, will bear to many a heart a heavy load of grief. The *Canada* came into collision with the steamer *Ocean*, which had but a short time before left Boston, with passengers for Hallowell, (Me.,) at near nightfall yesterday, in the outer harbor of Boston. The *Ocean* took fire immediately; soon afterward one of her boilers exploded, and she was finally burned to the water's edge. Our report states that several lives were lost, but how many, or the names of any of them was not known when the last dispatch was sent to us.

News by the George Law.

The *George Law* arrived in the hardest of the storm last night, with fresh news from the Pacific shores of North America and Asia and from the islands between. The news is not of importance. The market and mining intelligence from California is favorable. Of any other sort the week has been unusually barren. The Oregon and Washington Territory intelligence is not at all startling. From the Sandwich Islands we hear that the annexation project makes very slow progress. The British Consul has been protesting against any such movement. The Australian dates are brought down 16 days later. Two very small items which we publish that scarcely make two lines apiece, will interest the friends of education;—both in the Sandwich Islands and in Oregon the foundations of a College have been laid. May they flourish perpetually.

From the Seat of War.

The *Hermann*, though her advices are not so late as had been previously received, brings us some very interesting and important details of the progress of the siege of Sebastopol. From the copious extracts which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the defence of the fortress is conducted with unexpected vigor, and that the Allies have suffered very severe losses without making as much progress in their undertaking as was hoped for. Reinforcements are loudly demanded. The siege was progressing steadily, and it was believed that an attempt would be made at an early day to carry the place by storm.

Violet Case—More Developments.

The arrest of a printer, THEODORE H. GRAY, upon a charge of throwing vitriol on the clothing of numerous ladies has created some excitement. The Chief's Office was thronged yesterday with parties who had suffered, and many fragments of costly silk dresses, damaged furs, shawls and other female wearing apparel, were deposited with the proper authorities as evidence against the prisoner. One young lady, named HENRIETTA MUGATT, residing in Greene-street, had an elegant silk dress nearly destroyed with vitriol. On the evening when the capture was made, Miss M. was leaving the Metropolitan Theatre with several friends when the acid was thrown upon her, but she could not recognize the prisoner, and the mutilated garment was sent to the Police Office.

The proprietors of all the places of amusement in Broadway, took every action in their power to detect the perpetrator of these outrages, and finally offered a reward of several thousand dollars for the arrest, which has at last been made by officers REED, ALLASON and CLARKE.

Many of the victims have made statements as to their loss of articles as given below:

Miss MUGATT, loss of dress, valued at $30, while leaving the Metropolitan Theatre, on evening of 24th.

Mrs. FERDINAND SUYDAM, silk dress, valued at $150.

Mr. A. A. DRAKE was leaving "Wallack's" on 7th inst., with two ladies, when one of them had her dress burned nearly off. Value, $40.

The ladies of Mr. WEAVER and Mr. MOTT had their dresses burned.

Miss ANNA P. PAYNE, accompanied by Mr. POWERS, of Williamsburg, had her dress destroyed. Time, week before the Metropolitan Theatre at the time; value $50.

L. W. WINCHESTER's lady had a silk dress destroyed last May, by the same means, in Broadway near Prince-street.

A. MCCALLUM's lady had a costly China silk dress and satin cloak destroyed while leaving NIBLO's on the evening of the 20th inst.

Mrs. PHILIP C. WEAVER was a sufferer of this "vitriol" man on the evening of the 14th inst. He threw such a quantity upon her that it not only destroyed her velvet cloak and silk dress, but severely burned her about the neck and arms, from which injuries she has recovered.

Mrs. JOSEPH SIBORIET, residing at No. 111 Hudson-street, had a satin cloak and costly silk dress burned up on the evening of the 17th inst., while coming out of the Opera House called the Academy of Music.

Mrs. DANIEL CORTMAN, residing at the Everett House, lost a dress and French cloak valued at $250, while leaving the Opera on the evening of the 20th inst.

The lady of WILLIAM E. MILLETT, Esq., music dealer in Broadway, lost a dress and Talma valued at $45.

DANIEL H. TOMPKINS, residing at No. 11 West Twenty-eighth-street, was leaving the Opera, on the evening of the 17th, with his daughter and two nephews, when the dress of the former was destroyed.

EDWARD P. FRY, Esq., residing at No. 621 Broadway, states that while leaving the opera on the evening of the 20th inst., with Miss CLARKE, her dress was burned up. Also, that on the 10th inst. Mrs. DAVIS lost her dress, valued at $100 while walking through Broadway with him. Mrs. ABRAHAM T. WHITING lost a $45 silk dress, on the evening of 14th inst., while leaving the Metropolitan Theatre.

WHAT THE PRISONER SAYS.

Yesterday afternoon, the prisoner more clearly confessed his guilt in following language:

"I have been throwing this vitriol since about the 1st of November instant, as near as I can remember. I first commenced throwing it on women of bad character, thinking it would benefit the community. After a short time I was unable to distinguish the "good" from the "bad," and I further state that all the vitriol I did throw was in Broadway near the places of amusement."

We are informed by communication that for the past two years Mr. GRAY has been greatly perplexed and harrassed in his business by debts, and more recently met with a heavy loss by the suspension of a weekly Native American newspaper, which was much in the arrears to him for printing.

The Post-Office Robbery.

The clerk in the City Post-Office named FITZGIBBONS, who was detected in robbing the mails of money packages, is still in close confinement at the United States Marshal's Office. The details of the adroit robbery, and the ingenious system adopted by Mr. HOLBROOK to capture the rogue were fully given in yesterday's TIMES, and nothing new has since transpired. The examination will probably commence on Monday before Commissioner STILLWELL.

☞ The heaviest rain-storm of the season set in yesterday morning, and continued till late in the night. A great deal of water must have fallen. Good for the mills in the country. Bad for the citizens in the City. It was very nasty.

☞ The lecture announced for delivery last night in the Tabernacle, by Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, on the Naturalization of Foreigners, was deferred, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS, OR DAGUERREOTYPES ON PAPER.—The subscriber having fitted up one department of his extensive establishment for the production of pictures by the above-named process, invites public attention to the specimens on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 289 Broadway. Heretofore the French have been regarded as the only successful practitioners of this beautiful novelty in art. An inspection of the specimens will convince the public that the acknowledged superiority of American Daguerreotypes extends also to the kindred art of Photography. When in Europe, the subscriber visited England, France, Germany and Italy, devoting peculiar attention to this new method of daguerreotyping on paper. By the improved process adopted at this establishment, results are produced for which the subscriber challenges comparison with those of any other artist either in Europe or America. Portraits can be taken of life-size on paper, either colored or uncolored. To those possessing portraits of deceased friends this process is invaluable, as copies of any desired size may be taken from small originals. M. B. BRADY, No. 289 Broadway, (over Thompson's Saloon.)

WHO WILL BE ROBBED NEXT?—The $30,000 robbed from the Windham County Bank, Conn., on the 18th, only demonstrates what is happening every day, that steel and sheet safes are not reliable, against burglars. LILLIE's wrought and chilled iron *Impenetrable Safes and Bank Locks*, are the only ones that have not yielded to crowbars, drills and burglars tools; although frequent demonstrations have been made upon them. "Experience is a dear school," and many who trust *Sheet-Iron Safes*, will find it so—quite too late for profit. A full assortment of LILLIE's Safes and Bank Locks for sale at the Depot of World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square.

J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

☞ The Writing and Book-keeping Academy of BROWN & POND, No. 433 Broadway, is rapidly filling, not with half-price pupils, but those paying full tuition, and who think they obtain more than "value received." Superior instructors always command commensurate remuneration, while others are compelled to teach for half the usual charge, or close the business. D. F. BROWN received the highest prize for business Writing at the World's Fair. D. F. POND, accountant, is a thorough practical teacher of book-keeping. Call before engaging elsewhere.

MONTROSE, Pa. Nov. 11, 1854.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st. New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Our town was visited with a severe fire last night, which consumed over twenty buildings. The fire commenced next door to our store, which, with its contents, together with nearly all our goods. Your safe, RICH's Improved, (WILDER's Patent,) which contained our valuable books and moneys, came out all safe. Respectfully yours, BENTLY & READ.

CARPETS.—Brooklyn vs. New-York—Closing at a great sacrifice. The largest and richest stock of CROSSLEY & SON's English Tapestry and Velvets in the trade. Also, hundreds of pieces of Ingrain, Oil-Cloths, at 50 per cent. less than Spring prices. Look—be satisfied—then go to HORTON & SON's, No. 370 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and save your money, as hundreds daily testify.

☞ INHABITANTS OF THOSE DISTRICTS where fever and ague prevails, may insure themselves from the attacks of that miserable disease, by the use DEMILLER's Anti-Periodic Pills. They are tasteless and harmless, and contain no salt of mercury, arsenic, or quinine. Sold at No. 241 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The Circus performances to-day and evening are for the benefit of Mr. SMANTS, the popular Treasurer of the establishment. A grand patriotic demonstration will be given on the occasion, in commemoration of the "Evacuation" of the City by the British troops in 1783, being the last day of the season.

☞ The horrors of shaving are abolished by the PAPHIAN LOTION, which not only clears the complexion of all superficial blemishes, but instantly removes the smarting which succeeds the use of the razor on a tender skin. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway.

☞ FOWLERS and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, have all works published on Phrenology. Professional Examinations with Charts and written descriptions of character given, day and evening.

LONG ISLAND.

Accident on the Flushing Road.

The Surveying-carriage from Mr. STRONG's establishment, overturned at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday afternoon.

Death of a Brooklyn Clergyman.

Rev. Dr. SPENCER, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street, Brooklyn, expired at his residence yesterday, after a lingering illness.

Court of Sessions—Brooklyn.

The Jury in the case of DANIEL MCDONALD on trial for manslaughter in the fourth degree, after being out thirty hours, were unable to agree and were discharged.

The trial of H. ECHLIN for rape was on at the rising of the Court last evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESILLERS' CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unanswerable demand for these specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No. 241 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESILLERS, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESILLERS, Agent, No. 241 Broadway.

A STORY FOR YOUNG AMERICA.—THE NEW-York Courier will commence to-morrow the publication of a new local Romance, entitled

DIMMY DORSEY.

A splendidly written story for

YOUNG AMERICA.

The Courier is for sale by all the News Agents throughout the City.

A WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Full Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

REGULATORS VERSUS PILLS.—No. 4.—WE ARE continually asked—"What is the difference between RADWAY'S REGULATORS and ordinary pills?"

We answer that pills as they are ordinarily prepared and sold by different manufacturers are generally one of two kinds—those which operate on the bowels merely as a purgative medicine, and those which act specifically on the liver, and are called mercurial or liver pills. RADWAY'S REGULATORS resemble pills merely in shape, but differ in every other characteristic. They act only on the liver, and on the liver in a peculiar manner. They regulate, not purge or act on any other organ. They are not drastic and never give pain as most purgative pills do; they stimulate the liver without endangering the patient with salivation, or mercurial pills do; consequently no miserable victim of RADWAY'S REGULATORS is ever used for a length of time. They are tasteless, being enveloped in an elegant coating of gum. One to three pills—three to six purge—good at all times. RADWAY & CO., Proprietors of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Receiver Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, N. Y.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with iron frames (adapting them to any climate), and overstrung scales, possess many improved features, giving great power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and durability of make, than any other pianos in the United States. Hallett & Cumston's Piano (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.); S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons, with pedal bass, for churches or parlors, from $95, $30, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Second-hand pianos, which have been rented but for a short time, will be sold very low. Each instrument guaranteed. A large discount to the trade. To suit those purchasing, monthly payments will be taken. Pianos to rent. Second-hand pianos bought or taken in exchange. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

"Pale trees" man's impartial race counsels,
And beauty draws us with a single hair.

TO PRESERVE THE HAIR.—THE BEAUTIFUL natural color, use BOGLE'S Premium Hair Dye. It restores it in bold hues and to keep it in a fine, healthy condition, use BOGLE'S Hyperion Fluid, which beautifies the hair both, silky and glossy. Max be had, with BOGLE'S other preparations, of the inventor WM. BOGLE, No. 67 West-George-st., Glasgow. Sold in New-York by A. T. STEWART, No. 260 Fulton-st.; CHARLES KING & CO., Broadway; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Broadway; CLICKENER & CO., No. 97 Bowery-st.; and chemists and perfumers throughout the world.

$15 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A great opportunity to now offered to those paying a common rents, and access a healthy residence in the Village of WESTFIELD, on the line of the Long Island Railroad. 200 Farms and 500 Building Lots will be divided among 500 subscribers in a very few days. It is based upon the City and now is the time to secure, for only $15 payable in installments, your building lots, 25 by 100 feet. Also, Farms of from 1 to 20 acres, for $100 per acre, payable monthly or quarterly. For further particulars, apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where prospectus and pamphlets can be had gratis.

SPECIAL SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—The undersigned will hereafter hold Special Sales of STOCKS and BONDS, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, to Special Sales of STOCKS and BONDS, in addition to his regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sales, which take place as usual on

MONDAY AND THURSDAY,

at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer,
No. 4 Broad-st.

NO DELAY IF YOU DESIRE UNEQUALED BARGAINS!—ROGERS & CO. are making room for their immense stock of winter Clothing, by selling off the season's wear upon it, and will, for a few days, sell suits in great variety, as regards size, material and style, together with every description of clothing for youths and men, are comprised in this extensive sale for bargains. Remember, the sale is peremptory, as the space must be cleared at once.

ROGERS & CO.,
corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.,
opposite the New-York Herald office.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States Letters Patent for the ADMIRABLE CURE TRUSS, that took the premium at the Late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of rupture. Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringements on this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 24 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons place them first in the estimation of judges of this class of instruments. They are found in the capital temples of music, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecturers, clubs or lodge rooms.

Sold wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 257 Broadway, and No. 24 Bond-st., have now in store, and will open this morning, at 10 o'clock, 1,000 pairs of Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains, full 25 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Call early, for this is a very opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades in the City. Gilt Cornices in the store, all of which must be sold cheap.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—WYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for those terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few ounces of this most powerful vegetable and external will effect certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the New-Haven and other papers. Circulars containing these certificates can be had of the depot, No. 344 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

THOSE BRILLIANT FOUR DOLLAR HATS.—Manufactured by KNOX at No. 128 Fulton-st., and 178 Broadway, still continue to be the admiration of all those who call exquisite in appearance of any style introduced this season. KNOX always gets up a superior article that defies all competition. Go to him, young man, if you want a stylish and cheap hat. He also has a superb assortment of Hats of every variety, to which the attention of our Boys readers is called.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE HAVE THE greatest establishment of the kind in the City, and which is more attractive, they give the best performance, and those that study their interests, should come to us for the greatest amount of amusement for their money. Doors open at 7½, and commence at 8. Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. The Gift Tickets are selling rapidly. Those who have not secured them, do they are to be received for admission of four persons each, to-morrow evening.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published, the following music from Auber's beautiful opera The Syren: "I Will Not Believe That Thou Art False," a charming Trio-Serenade, arranged by Theo. Baker. Mazurka Brillante, Grand Triumphal March, by the celebrated composer Oscar Commettant. Sounds. Little Nello's Sleeping, song and chorus, by T. C. Taylor, at cents.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

REticules, to compete with any of the Grand-and Canal-sts. located "low prices." We have just withdrawn our sale from the Crystal Palace, and purchased its entire contents, together with the stock on hand, generally reduced to one-half its value. Also, the "Little Genius," at the World's Fair, and a silver medal at the American Institute. GEO. WM. TUTTLE, Importer of Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys, No. 343 Broadway.

TEN THOUSAND LADIES WANTED.—(BUT DON'T all come at once) at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., to call and see one pair of India Rubber Shoes at $1 per pair. Ladies, you could not make a dollar to better advantage. Also, 1,000 button boots, gaiters, &c., with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes, in great variety.

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 324 Canal-st.

THE LONG WINTER EVENINGS ARE NEAR AT hand, and even now there are many hours that you can profitably spend with interesting books. Reader, if you have not read the NEWSBOY, the sooner you do so the sooner you will have enjoyed a great treat. The price is $1 50. [See advertisement, on 5th page of TIMES.]

SEBASTOPOL IN RUINS.—THE FALL OF THIS supposed impregnable fortress will not diminish the large sales of RAFFERTY & LEASIE'S superior Daguerreotype Rats, which are sold at low prices to suit the times, at No. 87 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, THAT TO MAKE old men look young, and young men and boys look as they ought to look, you must go to the New Hat Depot, No. 143 and 145 Nassau-st., next door to the Post-Office, where Molesskin Hats for $3, equal to any $4 hat in the City.

DOOR AND NUMBER PLATES, WRITING, VISITING, and address cards engraved and printed in superior style; plate, glazed frame, glass and post complete, $2. WM. A. BAILEY, No. 443 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

THE "PICTORIAL HERALD" WILL BE RETURNED THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, by the Newsboys, from the Printer, Mr. ROSS, JONES & YOUNG, Agents, No. 102 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELIOTROPE NOTICES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WANTED.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Recess—Court is at the Circus—Decision in the Reporter Circus—Order of Court—Motion.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Nov. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Nov. 24.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Nov. 24.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 24.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 24.

IN CHAMBERS—Nov. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Nov. 24.

IMPORTANT TO CONSIGNEES REMONSTRATE.

SUPREME COURT—Nov. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Nov. 24.

MARKET REPORTS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Nov. 24.

165 CAVALRY RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ZINC PAINTS.

TO LET.

MEDICAL.

DANCING.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 23, by Rev. J. Hutchings, Mr. EDWIN HALES to Miss ADDELINE BARNEY, both of this City.

At West Chesterfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Perry Smith, ALBERT F. WARNERTON, of Chesterfield, Co. L, 1st Massachusetts Regiment, to Miss ELIZA A. BARTLETT, daughter of John Bartlett, Esq., of West Chesterfield.

In Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., on Thursday, Nov. 16, by Rev. A. G. Hayden, D. D., of Rockford, Ill., Rev. Dr. GRAVENOR to Miss SUSAN E. MCLEAN, daughter of Archibald McLean, Esq., of Galesburg.

At Whitesville, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 23, by Rev. Lewis F. Dimon, Mr. SAMUEL M. CARPENTER, of Hartford, Conn., and Miss BURTON M. CHAPIN, of Whitesville.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, 22d inst., of consumption, MARY C., wife of John J. Devlin, in the 45th year of her age.

The Officers of Old Trinity, also, the members of Columbia Lodge No. 5, Mt. Horeb Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., and St. Peter's Lodge, No. 378, F. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral of the former, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 30 Clarkson-st., without further notice. The funeral services will be held at St. John's Episcopal Church, from whence her remains will be taken for Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Friday, Nov. 24, JAMES GALLAGHER, aged 38 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Patrick Sweeney, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 48 Cherry-st., between 4th and 5th-sts.

In this City, on Friday, Nov. 24, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH MARY MCDONOUGH, daughter of Gilbert McDonough, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, from her late residence, No. 239 West 17th-st., on Monday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 23, SAMUEL, youngest son of Michael and Jane Dorn, aged 1 year, 10 months and 23 days.

The friends and acquaintance of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 315 West 41st-st., on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to the family burial-place, at Tarrytown.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 23, at his residence, No. 69 Columbia-st., Hon. ALEXANDER C. HILLYER, Rev. I. S. Spencer, D. D., in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-st., of which he was the first and only pastor, on next Sabbath afternoon, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock. The relatives, friends, Brooklyn citizens, and all who sympathize in this bereavement, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

At Red Hook, Dutchess Co., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, suddenly, Rev. SYLVESTER LIVINGSTON, in the 56th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

See Merchants and Stock Pages.

Banks on the State Exchange.....Nov. 24.

$3,000	5's, 1867	100	do 100
1,000	do	100	do 100
1,000	do	100	do 100
1,000	do